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1. a. In mid-1952 a War Plans Division was established within the Headquarters CIA which provided the first controlling head for CIA Unconventional Warfare war planning efforts. General Truscott was designated Senior War Planner, Europe, and a War Plans Group, Europe, was formed and made responsible to Senior War Planner, Europe, for the CIA Europe War Planning mission. Also in 1952 US European Command was established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and assumed the responsibility for Unconventional Warfare planning in the European Theater. Headquarters, US European Command, became the needed point of contact for CIA to commence coordinated planning in the field. Coordinated war planning between US European Command and CIA began in January 1953. Since this time slow but steady progress has been made in the development of coordinating mechanisms and mutual understandings between the military and CIA. Workable military and CIA war plans are now for the first time on the horizon.

b. The evolution of US Commander in Chief, Europe, requirements for Unconventional Warfare operations began in the winter of 1952-53 with a series of conferences between representatives of US European Command and his component commanders, Senior War Planner, Europe, and Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe. These conferences resulted in the selection of targets which were forwarded in draft form to Senior War Planner, Europe, in the summer of 1953 as military requirements for Unconventional Warfare operations. During the period 5 August 1953 to 12 March 1954 European Command was notified by Senior War Planner, Europe, of tentative acceptance of 163 Unconventional Warfare requirements out of a total of 1120 which ^{25X16}were received. 158 of these in the Soviet Zone, Germany, were withdrawn [REDACTED] (GQTS-885). These conferences were repeated in the summer of 1954 and the resulting requirements became the basis for the task tabs which were included in Annex I, US EUCOM JCP 1-54, which was forwarded to CIA by the Joint Chiefs of Staff memorandum ^{25X16}SADM-116-55 in May 1955 for information and comment. These requirements as finally revised consisted of ^{25X16}[REDACTED] subversion (sabotage) ^{25X16}targets, ^{25X16}[REDACTED] guerrilla warfare areas, ^{25X16}[REDACTED] evasion and escape areas, and ^{25X16}[REDACTED] or a total of ^{25X16}[REDACTED] specific requirements, most of which were in the denied areas.

c. In May 1955 General Truscott, Senior War Planner, Europe, gave General Cook, Deputy Commander in Chief, Europe, a thorough briefing on CIA's assets and capabilities in the European area and pointed out that the requirements as expressed in the European Command Unconventional Warfare plan were completely unrealistic and beyond CIA's capability to accept. As a result of this briefing and acting upon instructions contained in the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Special Operations) memorandum of 24 May 1955, the Joint Chiefs of Staff on 16 August 1955 by memorandum SM-668-55 (See Tab F) requested the Chiefs of the three services "to obtain a summary of requirements for covert operations in preparation for Unconventional Warfare as expressed by commanders of unified and specified commands for which your department is executive." This action was taken in order that a review could be made "to insure that requirements expressed by commanders are current, realistic, and essential to the conduct of Unconventional Warfare in support of plans prepared pursuant to directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

d. After careful analysis of the 972 requirements mentioned in paragraph b above, CIA on 7 September 1955 indicated^{25X16} by memorandum to the Joint Chiefs of Staff a capability to undertake [REDACTED] either with existing or projected assets. With exception of limited areas in the USSR, this included no Eastern Europe requirements due to the fact that the problems involved in the areas under consideration prevented completion of a statement of capabilities at the time. (See Tab H)

e. CIA was informed by memorandum SADM-228-55 that the Joint Chiefs of Staff on 13 September 1955 had approved Annex I, US EUCOM JCP 1-54 with the proviso that Commander in Chief, Europe, confirm the validity of the appended requirements. (See Tab G)

f. Subsequent to the May meeting between Generals Truscott and Cook, the Commander in Chief, Europe, Staff, including the CIA war planner with that staff, developed a concept of Unconventional Warfare requirements which appeared realistic, flexible and within CIA's capability to accept as objectives for accomplishment. This concept and attached list of Unconventional Warfare requirements has been received informally and^{25X16} being staffed for comment. Briefly, this concept envisages "Unconventional

The Agency also has a considerable number of cold war assets, mostly in the non-denied areas, which have a possible hot war application. Studies are now underway to determine the convertibility of these assets for hot war uses.

h. Except for a contingency plan for Iran, there are no Joint Chiefs of Staff approved plans for the Middle East. The requirements for this plan were accepted by memorandum of 17 August 1955 addressed to the Joint Subsidiary Activities Division. Liaison with the Commander in Chief, Naval Force, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, through the CIA representative assigned to his staff, the Senior War Planner, Europe, and the CIA Forward

TOP SECRET

Planning Groups, has produced guidance for other Unconventional Warfare planning in five countries of the Middle East including Iran. Headquarters has informally accepted a substantial number of requirements contained in this guidance and has indicated an intention of developing assets to cover the remainder. (OELW-6746 of 31 August 1955, OELW-7763 of 5 January 1956, both to Senior War Planner, Europe, and EGQA-12953 of 10 January 1956 from Senior War Planner, Europe, to Commander in Chief, Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.) Although the Joint Chiefs of Staff have in the past taken the stand that Unconventional Warfare requirements could not be levied unless in support of a conventional military plan, there is some informal indication that these requirements may receive official military endorsement in the near future.

i. On 5 August 1955 the Joint Chiefs of Staff forwarded USAFE UWP-54 to CIA for information and comment (SADM-191-55). This plan was developed with the advice and assistance of the CIA representative assigned to Commander in Chief, U.S. Air Forces, Europe staff. After receipt of this plan a reassignment of Unconventional Warfare areas was promulgated by JCS SM-901-55 of 8 November 1955. This placed the U.S. Air Forces, Europe, area under the coordination control of Commander in Chief, Europe. The U.S. Air Forces, Europe, plan was returned without approval. It is now expected that U.S. Air Forces, Europe, Unconventional Warfare requirements will be reflected in the forthcoming change to Commander in Chief, Europe, plan. Although it was considered that this would result in some change in U.S. Air Forces, Europe, requirements, comments on U.S. Air Forces, Europe, plan were forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on 2 December 1955. These comments recommended certain changes in the basic planning concepts including the elimination

statement was made as to which requirements were feasible for CIA clandestine action.

2. REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS:

The major reports and briefings which have been given to the military on CIA's capability to support military Unconventional Warfare plans are listed below. In addition there have been numerous exchanges between CIA and the military both at field and Washington level on Unconventional Warfare planning matters. At the field level CIA representatives of the Senior War Planner, Europe, are assigned to the staffs of U.S. Commander in Chief, Europe, Commander in Chief, Air Forces, Europe, Commander in Chief U.S. Army, Europe, and Commander in Chief, Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, to provide advice and assist in the preparation of Unconventional Warfare plans. At the Washington level the War Plans Division/PPC has almost daily contact with the Joint Chiefs of Staff through the Joint Subsidiary Activities Division and the Brown Team. In October 1955 informal meetings were initiated between CIA representatives and representatives of the various agencies of the Department of Defense under the auspices of the Joint Subsidiary Activities Division. These meetings were designed to promote mutual understanding between CIA and the military, provide a forum for discussion of problems and prepare the way for acceptance of specific papers.

TOP SECRET

- a. GQTS-885 of June 1954 contains a recapitulation of the tentative acceptance by Senior War Planner, Europe, of European Command Unconventional Warfare requirements during the period 5 August 1953 to 12 March 1954.
- b. Memorandum to the Joint Subsidiary Activities Division, dated 2 December 1955, contained comments on USAFE UWP-54.
- c. Memorandum from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, dated 12 December 1955, indicated CIA action to implement Annex I to US EUCOM JCP 1-54.
- d. EGQA-58013, 25 February 1955, advised the European Command that no statement of capabilities would be made at that time.
- e. 12 May 1955 - detailed briefing by Senior War Planner, Europe, for General Cook and selected members of staff concerning CIA assets and projected capabilities to meet U.S. European Command Unconventional Warfare requirements (EGQA-62789 of 18 May 1955).
- f. Memorandum to the Joint Subsidiary Activities Division dated 7 September 1955 comments and detailed CIA capability to undertake support of US EUCOM JCP 1-54.
- g. OELA-12948 of 6 January 1956, War Plans Group, Europe, to CIA representative European Command. CIA capability to undertake support of US EUCOM JCP 1-54.
- h. OELA-12953 of 10 January 1956 - Overesch to Cassady - Details on acceptance of Commander in Chief, Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, requirements in Middle East.

TOP SECRET